absent or disabled, shall be acquitted, return, or his disability be removed.

isability be removed.

10. Whenever the Government shall be 10. Whenever the Government shall be administered by the Lieut. Governor, or he shall be unable to attend as President of the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of its own members as President for the time being; and if, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieut. Governor shall die, refuse to serve, or be removed from office, or be unable to serve, or if he shall be impeached, or be unable to serve, or if he shall be impeached, or be unable to serve, or if he shall be impeached, or be unable to serve, or if he shall be impeached, or be unable to serve, or if he shall be impeached, or be unable to Governor the President, for the sended by a Gouernor or Lieut. Governor.

11. The Lieut. Governor shall, while he acts as President of the Senate, receive for his services double the compensation which shall be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no more.

12. The Lieut. Governor, or President, for the time being, of the Senate shall, during the time be time being, of the Senate shall, during the time he administers the Government as Governor, receive the same compensation which the Governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office, and no more. If the Lieut, Governor shall be administering the Government, and shall, while in such administration, die, resign, or be absent from the State, during the recess of the Legislature, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a President, for the time being.

13. There shall be a Seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially.

shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially.

14. All the commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Mexico, be scaled with the State Scal, signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary of State.

15. There shall be a Secretary of State, who shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature, in joint ballot, and shall continue in office during the term of service of the Governor elect. He shall keep a fair register of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before the Legislature, or either House thereof; and shall perform such other duties

House thereof; and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

16. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve it be shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall return the chiestions at large upon the Journal and House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, three fiths of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which House it shall likewise be reconsidered. If passed by three fifths of the members elected of that House, it shall be come a law; but in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by ayes and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within four days, (Sandays excepted,) if it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by its adjournment before the expiration of the aforesaid four days, shall render a return within that time impracticable; in which case, if not returned within two days after the next meeting of the Legislature, after the expiration of the said four days, it shall be a law.

17. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both Houses of the Legislature may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him. or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by the two Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

18. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and, by and with the consent of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority thereof, to grant reprieves and pardons in all cases except cases of impreschment.

19. He may require information in writing, from the officers of the Executive departments, relative to the duties of their respective offices.

20. A State Treasurer, and a Controller of Public Accounts, shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of both houses of the Legislature, for the period of four years; but, in case of vacancy in either of said offices during the recess of the Legislature, such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor, which appointment shall continue until action thereon is had by the next Legislature. bill shall be entered on the journal of each House

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bzc. 1. The Judicial power, as to all matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such other inferior courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices.

3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only; and in no cases shall a trial by jury be allowed in this Court. It shall have a general super-intending control over all inferior courts. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, manda-mus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the

until the first general enumeration of all its inhabit ants shall have been made, or the Legislature shall otherwise direct, as follows: The counties of Berna-Hilo and Valencia skall compose the Southern Circuit; the counties of Santa Anna, Santa Fé and San Mi-guel, the Central Circuit; and the counties of Taos and Rio Arriva the Northern Circuit. In each county of each Circuit a Circuit Court shall be held not less than three times in each year. In each Circuit one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall

5. After the first enumeration of all the inhabitasts of this State, in the year 1851, in such man-ner as shall be prescribed by law, the Legislature shall divide the State into four Circuits, in each of which one of the four Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed to hold Circuit Court not less than four times in each year in each county.

6. The jurisdiction of said Circuit Courts shall be ed by law, and the times and places of hold-

No Judge of the Supreme Court shall sit as a Judge of the same upon the hearing and determina-tion of any cause on which he, as a Circuit Judge,

Judge of the same upon the bearing and determination of any cause on which he, as a Circuit Judge, has sat on its final determination.

8. The Judges of the Supreme Court may be removed from office for any cause which is not sufficient ground for impeachment, on the address of two-thirds of the members of both Houses.

9. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of both Houses of the Legislature in joint ballot; and shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and until their successors be duly nominated and qualified.

10. On the trial of any cause brought up by appeal from the Circuit Court three of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them, shall appoint the Clerks of the Supreme Court. The Judges of the Circuit Courts shall respectively appoint their own Clerks.

12. All processes, writs, and proceedings, shall be carried on by the "name and authority of the words, "against the peace and dignity of the same."

13. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the people in each county, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, whose term of office, powers, and duties shall be regulated and defined by law.

14. All juncial others, whether elected or appointed, shall be commissioned by the Governor.

15. Prosecuting Attorneys for the State, in the several Circuit Courts, shall be elected by both Houses of the Legislature in joint ballot, and commissioned by the Governor.

16. An Attorney General shall be appointed by both Houses of the Legislature in joint ballot, and commissioned by the Governor.

16. An Attorney General shall be appointed by the the Governor.

16. An Attorney General shall be appointed by the their offices, shall be regulated by law.

17. The Judges of the Supreme Court, by virtue of their offices, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

18. The times and places of holding the Supreme of the collines and conservators of the peace throughout the State.

throughout the State.

18. The times and places of holding the Supreme

18. The times and places of holding the Supreme Court shall be regulated and defined by law.

19. The Legislature shall pass laws for the establishment and regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matters of difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

thereto in writing.

20. The Legislature shall provide by law for the publication of all State laws and judicial s, made within the State, as may be deem-

ed expedient. ushfied electors of each of the counties, whose of office and duties shall be regulated and deARTICLE VI.

BEC. 1. The Militia of this State shall be composed of able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, except such as may hereafter be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped and trained as the Legislature may provide by law.

2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace; provided such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens. All commissioned officers, staff officers excepted, shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. No Minister of the Gospel, or Priest of any senomination whatever, shall be required to perform military duty, work on roads, or serve on Juries.

form military duty, work on roads, or serve on Juries.

3. The Governor shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws of the State, to repress insurrections, and to repel invasions.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. A general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, it shall be the duty of the Legislature of this State to make suitable provisions

gislature of this State to make suitable provisions for the support and maintenance of Public Schools.

2. The Legislature shall, at as early a day as practicable, establisk Free Schools throughout the State, and shall furnish means for their support by taxation; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to set apart not less than one-twelfth of the annual revenue of the State, derived from taxation, as a perpetual fund, which fund shall be appropriated to the support of Free Public Schools, and no law shall be made diverting said fund to any other law shall be made diverting said fund to any other

The supervision of public instruction shall be s. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent, and such other efficers as the Legislature may direct; the powers and duties of which officers shall be prescribed by law. The Secretary of State shall, by virtue of his office, be the State Superintendent, for which he shall receive no extra compensation under any pretence whatever.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. Every male person of the age of twentyone years or upward, (Africans, or the descendants of Africans, and uncivilized Indians excepted)
belonging to either of the following classes, and
who shall have resided in this State for six months
next preceding any election, shall be a qualified
elector at such election: elector at such election:
First. Citizens of the United States residing in

First. Citizens of the United States residing in this State;
Second: Persons who elected to remain citizens of the Republic of Mexico, according to the eighth article of the treaty of peace, made and concluded between the United States of North America and the Republic of Mexico, at Guadalape Hidalgo, and ratified by the Congress of the United States the 30th day of May, A. D. 1848, and who shall have taken, at least six months preceding any election, before some judge of the Supreme Court in this State, or before a Clerk of any Court of record in this State, an oath renouncing and abjuring all al-State, or before a Olera of any country freedom in this State, an oath renouncing and abjuring all al-legiance or fealty to the Government of the Re-public of Mexico, and to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State: Third. Persons of foreign birth, not referred to

in the two preceding clauses who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

2. No soldier in the army of the United States shall be entitled to vote in this State.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

CEMPAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 1. Members of the Legislature, and all other officers, before they enter on the duties of their offices, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, of this State, and faithfully and impartially to discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon them as such officers, according to the best of their ability and judgment.

2. Treason against the State shall consist only in leaving war against it. or in adhering to its ene-

levying war against it, or in adhering to its ene-mies—giving them aid and comfort; and no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testi-mony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his

mony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

3. The following officers shall never be allowed less than the following salaries per annum for their service: the Governor, \$2,500; the Secretary of State, \$1,200; Treasurer, \$600; Controller of Public Accounts, \$600: Attorney General, \$600, and such fees as may be allowed by law; Chief Justice, \$1,800; Associate Justices, \$1,500; and the Legis lature shall provide by law for the compensation of all officers, servants, agents, and public contractors, not provided for by this Constitution.

The members of both Houses shall receive \$3 for each day's attendance during any session of the

The members of both Houses shall receive \$3 for each day's attendance during any session of the Legislature, and ten cents for each mile, coming and returning, from the seat of Government. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive \$4 per day, and the President of the Senate \$8 per day.

4. All Civil officers shall reside within the State, and all District or County officers within their December 1.

and all District or County officers within the State, and all District or County, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

5. Absence on the business of the State, or of the

United States, shall not forfeit a residence once ob tained so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage or of being elected or appointed to any office, under the exceptions contained in this Constitution.

6. Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, the laws, civil and criminal, shall be revised, digested, arranged and published, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct; and a like revision, digestion and publication, shall be made

revision, digestion and publication, shall be made every five years thereafter.

7. All revenue shall be raised by taxation, to be fixed by law. No other or greater amount of revenue shall, at any time, be levied than is required for the necessary expenses of the Government, unless by a concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature.

of the Legislature.

8. The Legislature shall have power to lay an income tax, to tax all persons pursuing any trade, occupation, or profession; provided, that the ten occupation shall not be construed to apply to puroccupation shall not be construed to apply to puroccupation shall not be construed to apply to puroccupation. occupation and not be consided a apply to pur-suits either agricultural or mechanical. Corpora-tions shall not be created in this State by special laws, except for municipal purposes; but the Legis-lature may provide, by general laws, for the organ-ization of all other corporations, as hereinafter pro-

The Legislature shall not have power to cre ate, authorize or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking privilege, or power, or any institution or corporation having any banking privilege or power whatever, except as provided in the section following.

10. The Legislature may submit to the voters of the corporation of bank or corporation having any corporation or corporation or corporation having any corporation or corporation or corporation having any corporation or c

10. The Legislature may submit to the voters of any general election the question of bank or no bank and if, at any such election, a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election, on that question, shall be in favor of banks, then the Legislature shall have power to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions, and under such regulations, as they may deem expedient for the sajety of the bill holders.

11. The credit of the State shall never be loaned for the benefit of any individual executions.

for the benefit of any individual, corporation o

sociation.

12. No divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall ever be granted, except by the special act of the

Legislature.

13. The Legislature shall, at the first session estab

13. The Legislature shall, at the first session thereof, and may at any subsequent session, establish new Counties for the convenience of the inhabitants of such new County or Counties, or District.

14. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

15. The Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Controller of Public Accounts, shall keep their offices at the Seat of Government.

16. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend or charge this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members of the Legislature, to vote for or against a Convention, and if it shall appear that a tion for members of the Legislature, to vote for or against a Convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of the State, voting for Representatives, have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the Legislature, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that chose the Legislature, who shall meet within two months after the said election for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Conpose of revising, amending, or changing the Con-stitution.

Until a census of the people of this State 17. Until a census of the people of this State shall have been taken, or until the Legislature shall otherwise direct, and the divisions shall be otherwise arranged by law, there shall be the following representation in the Legislature of this State: To the House of Representatives, from the County of Valencia, there shall be five members; from the County of Banta Anna, two members; from the County of Santa Fé, three members; from the County of Santa Fé, three members;

from the County of San Miguel del Bado, three members; from the County of Rio Arriva three members; from the County of Taos, three members. In the Senate, from the Southern District, composed of the Counties of Valencia and Beroanalillo, there shall be two members; from the Central District, composed of the Counties of San Miguel del Bado, Santa Fé and Santa Anna, there shall be three members; from the Northern District, composed to the Counties of San Miguel del Bado, Santa Fé and Santa Anna, there

Miguel del Bado, Santa Fé and Santa Anna, there shall be three members; from the Northern District, composed of the Counties of Taos and Rio Arriva, there shall be two members.

18. The members of either of the two Houses of the Legislature shall be free from arrost, except for breach of the peace or felony, during the time the same shall be in session, and during the ten days next preceding and after such session.

19. In the first election to fill offices under this Constitution, any person who is a citizen of the United States, and who is qualified to vote under the same, shall be eligible to such offices, anything in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

30. The Seat of Government for this State shall be at Santa Fé, until it shall be permanently locabe at Santa Fé, until it shall be permanently loca-

ted by the Legislature.
21. The Legislature shall declare by law what parts of the common and what parts of the civil law, not inconsistent with the Constitution, shall be

ce in this State.
It shall be the duty of the Legislature to pro-22. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and corporated villages, and to limit the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, and contracting debts, by such municipal corporations.

ne in this State.

SEC. 1. That no inconvenience may arise in the change, from Territorial to a State Government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, con-tracts, claims, and rights, shall continue as if no change had taken place in the Government; and all processes which may, before the organization of the Judicial Department under this Constitution, be is-sued under the Territory of New Mexico, shall be valid as if issued in the name of the State.

2 All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, accruing to the Territory of New Mexico, shall accrue to the

to the Territory of New Mexico, shall accrue to the use of the State.

3. Recognizances heretofore taken, or which may hereafter be taken, and before the organization of the Judicial Department under this Constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the Territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall be passed over to the Governor, or the proper State officer, or to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and be sued for and recovered accordingly. All estates or property, real or personal, or mixed; all judgments, bonds, especialities, choses in action, and debts or claims of whatsoever description, of the Territory of New Mexico, shall accrue to, and be sued for, and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent, by the State of New Mexico, as the same could have been done by the Territory of New-Mexico.

of New-Mexico.

4. All criminal prosecutions and penal action which may have arisen, or which may arise, before the change from a Territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State.
5. All offenses committed against the laws of the
Territory of New-Mexico, before the change from a
Territorial to a State Government, and which shall

not have been prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name of the State of New-Mexico, and with like effect as though such change had not taken place, and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All laws heretofore in force in the Territory of

6. All laws heretofore in force in the Territory of New Mexico shall be and remain in force until oth-wise provided by law. All action of law and suits in equity which may be pending in any courts in the Territory of New Mexico at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the sub-lect matter thereof. ject matter thereof.
7. All civil officers now holding their offices un

7. All civil officers now holding their own dark der the United States or the Territory of New Mex-ico shall continue to hold and exercise their respec-tive offices until they shall be superseded under this Constitution of the State of New-Mexico. 8. The Governor of the State shall make use of his private seal until a State Seal shall be provided

9. The first session of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico shall be held at the city of Santa Fé, and shall commence on the first day

July, 1850.

10. The Military and Civil Governor of the Territory, shall be requested immediately on the Edjournment of this Convention, to issue writs of election to the Prefects of the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held on the 30th day of July, 1850; the electors to vote for or against this Constitution; for a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a Representative in the Congress of the United States; Senator and Representatives to the Legislature; and the returns of such elections shall be made to the Prefects, who, together with the Prefect's Clerks, shall count the votes given, and certificates of election shall be given by them to such persons as shall have received the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature. The Prefects of the several counties shall correct returns, under their hands, of all the votes given in their respective counties for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and Representatives to Congress, and votes for and against this Constitution, to the present Secretary of the Territory at Santa Fé, who, when the Legislature shall convene, shall lay such returns before them, on the first day of their assion, as soon as both Houses shall be organized, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives whall. The Military and Civil Governor of the Tor session as soon as both Houses shall be organized, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Sonate shall, in the presence of both Houses, examine the returns, and declare who are elected to fill those offices, and the votes for and against this Constitution. two or more persons shall have an equal and higher two or more persons shall have an equal and higher number of votes than any other person or persons, the Legislature shall determine the election in the manner hereinafter provided.

11. The returns of the electors for or against this

11. The returns of the electors for or against this Constitution shall be certified to by the Governor elect, or the Lieutenant-Governor ac ing as such, who shall dispatch the same to the Secretary of State of the United States, within thirty days from the day of election. In all other respects the election shall be conducted according to the existing laws of this Territory.

12. It shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor acting as

12. It shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor acting as such, if it appears from the return of the votes for and against this Constitution, that it has been adopted by the people, immediately to cause a fair copy of the same, together with a fair digest of the votes given for and against the Constitution, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the Congress of the United States.

13. The oaths of office hereinbefore directed to be taken may be administered by any Judge of any Alcalde, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

direct.

Done by the Delegates of the people of New Mexico, in Done by the Delegates of the people of New Mexico, in Convention assembled, at Sama Fe, this 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight nundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United Same the seventy fourth.

JAMES H. QUINN, Fresident.

JOSE MARIA MARTINEZ, GEORGE GOLD, JOSE ANTONIO MANSANARES, JOSE PARLO GALLEGOS PROMAS S. J. JOHNSON, CERAN ST. VRAIN, JOSE ANTONIO BLASANA THE STANDARD STAND

To the People of New Mexico.

We the Delegates of the people of New Mexico, in Convention assembled, have now the hour to submit for the consideration of the people, that Constitution which appears to us best for the moral, social and political welfare and well being of the

The friends of New Mexico have long desired and ardently sought a stable, uniform, equal and just system of laws, and administration of justice; and the means we have taken to effect these objects are, in our opinion, the most judicious that the present condition and circumstances of the country

dmit of adopting Slavery in New Mexico is naturally impractica-Slavery in New Mexico is naturally impractica-ble, and can never, in reality exist here; wherever it has existed it has proved a carse and a blight to the State upon which it has been inflicted—a moral, social, and political evil. The only manner in which this question now affects us is politically; and on grounds of this character, with its general evilten-dencies, we have unanimously agreed to reject it—

forever.
In all our councils, on this and every other sub-In all our councils, on this and every other subict, we have steadily endeavored to keep in view
the real interests of New Mexico, in which are
deeply involved our present sovereign and independent existence as a State, our future prosperity,
and public and domestic felicity. These high considerations, profoundly impressed on our minds, induced each member of the Convention to be less
adhesive to his own views of minor points than
might have been otherwise anticipated; and hence
this Constitution is the offspring of a cordial amity,

and of that mutual deference and happy spirit of concession which the peculiarities of our situations rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full approbation of every That it will meet the lime special to be looked for; but that it is liable to as few objections as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe. That it may prove a lasting benefit to the people, and secure their freedom and tranquility, is our most ardent prayer.

JAMES H. QUINN, Pres't.

dent prayer. JAMES H. GUINN, Pros.
FRANCO ORTIZI DELGADO,
JOSE ANDRE GALLEGOS,
CELAN ST. VRAIN
JOSE ANTO MANSANANES,
LEY JAKSTINEL GALLEGOS,
LEY JAKSTINEL,
JOSE ANTO MANSANANES,
LEY JAKSTINLY,
JOSE ANTO BACA Y PINO,
RAMON LUNA.
RAMON LUNA. ROBERT CART y DONICIASO VIGIL, Secret's.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

STUDIES IN CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY. By Sam-uzt Oscoon. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co. 12mo. pp. 396. There is no literary operation more bazardous than for an author to gather up his scattered contri-

butions to the periodicals, and bring them before the public in a collective form. If they are productions of decided and positive merit, they have already won the meed of admiration to which they are entitled. The world of readers is niggardly in be stowing praise, and would deem it quite too profuse an expenditure to accord it a second time to works which had not yet forced their way to the rank of classics. If, on the other hand, the works in question are of a mediocre character, making good no claims to applause but that of an honest intention, it is certainly a kindness both to writer and reader to permit them to remain in the oblivion of the pages, where they were at first deposited. Nothing but the most brilliant and emphatic reputation, like that of Macaulay and Carlyle, for instance, would seem to justify the experiment in making a second appeal to public favor. Even writers whose independent works are favorites with numerous readers, find a melancholy falling off, when they come with a miscellaneous collection of former productions. Alison's Political Miscellanies will remain in the heavy volumes in which they have been collected from Blackwood, without making the slightest sensation, while his ponderous History will continue to find admiring readers in both bemispheres. The same may be said of the col lection of Prescott's Critical Essays, which needed all his prestige as an historian, to preserve them from instant oblivion. The recent collections from distinguished Edinburgh Reviewers will find no more splendid destiny. Whipple's exquisite criti-cal tact and affluence of literary illustration, produced more impression when presented at orthodox periodical intervals, than after the sweetness and bloom of his writings were forced between the crowded covers of a volume. A single heretical discourse of Theodore Parker's has perhaps done as much to make him a curiosity and a terror to the country as all his impassioned Dial Essays in their aggregate form. But there is no end to examples.

A work of this character is justified when it con tains the discussion of great themes, with which the name and genius of the author are identified, and to whom the public look for a full and syste matic expression of his opinions on the subject; or when the topics, in the natural order of succession. form a true unity in themselves, and are presented with more strict adherence to the principles of lite rary art, as an undivided whole, than in the segre. gation of the numbers of a periodical. In this point of view, the work before us may be

regarded as substantiating a claim to the honors of an independent existence. It consists of articles written chiefly for various Massachusetts periodicals, during the space of about four years, but devoted to a succession of kindred subjects, suggested by the studies of the author, and not called for by any circumstance of merely local or temporary in terest. On this account the volume has the charac, ter of a distinct, integral work, written for a definite end, rather than of a collection of casualties from periodical literature. It is, in fact, a comprehensive survey of the character and influence of several of the most eminent theologians and reformers whose names have been preserved in history, treating them in a purely critical and mathetic manner. without reference to dogmatic differences or inter ests. A work on this plan, it is easy to conceive f executed with adequate ability, must possess a noble and attractive character. It would not only present a great variety of interesting historica, nects, biographical details of a fascinating nature and the results of curious literary research, but the moral influence of such communion with rarely endowed and sublimely elevated spirits of a past age, must be in the highest degree clevating and lightful. Without claiming for Mr. Osgood a faultless performance of the task which he has as signed to himself in this volume, we are bound to confess that he has brought to its accomplishment the results of diligent and faithful investigation, a glowing sympathy with the spiritual excellence which he commemorates, a lively appreciation in catching the delicate and refined traits of character, which escape the notice of the gross observer. and, in general, a singular freedom from any taint of sectarian unfairness or prejudice. The main defect in the work is an apparent aiming after merely rhetorical effect, by certain quaint and unexpected forms of expression, when the transparent statement of the truth was all that the nature of the subect required. The force of the style is diminished by too frequent matances of this kind. A certain circumlocutory flourish is often used when a direct blow would more surely have hit the nail on the

Among the great names that are brought for ward in this volume are those of Augustine, Chrysostom, John Calvin, Swedenborg, George Fox Wesley, Jonathan Edwards, and others which are perhaps, of less interest to the general reader, but which are clothed with a fresh and attractive vitality under the genial pen of the author.

The character of John Wesley, though by no means one of the most powerful passages in the book, is ingenious and well expressed, and presents a fair specimen of the average style of the author, with a sprinkling of the faults we have before alluded to:

"The age was cold and skeptical. The common The age was ded and acquest. The solutions people were neglected by those who should have been their teachers. A tongue of fire was needed none the less for the philosophy and scholarship that distinguished the eighteenth century. The metaphysics and ethics of sages like Berkeley and metaphysics and editics of sales berkey and Butler, the learning of scholars like Lardner and Warburton, were little successful in awakening faith: nor were the well written and soosible ser-mons of Secher and Sherlock, Paley and Blair, very powerful in rebuking sin, even in the select class of their admirers. Fire was wanted, and it

"It came in a peculiar man, and a peculiar "It came in a peculiar man, and a peculiar method. The man was a combination of elements ossully deemed incompatible. We cannot accord to him any remarkable depth of intellect. To philosopkical insight or metaphysical faculty he isid small claim. Neither was poetic genius one of his small claim. Neither was poetic genius one of his small claim. Neither was poetic genius one of his gitts; nor any remarkable power of fancy or imagination. George Fox, his forerunner in practical reform, notwithstanding his narrower compass of reform, notwithstanding his narrower compass of reform his rhapsolic medieys, that startle the out from his rhapsolic medieys, that startle the reader more than anything in the great Methodisi's out from his rhapsodic medieys, that startle the reader more than anything in the great Methodist's pages. But as uniting practical judgment and efficiency with burning enthusiasm, Wesley is unequalled, certainly on this side of the age of St. Ignatins. His head was as cleaf and atilitarian as Franklin's,—without the least particle of mysticism or extravagance; whilst his heart flamed with a seal like Loyola's, and glowed with a charity the Franklin's. A tonce an acute reasonar and the Fenelon's. At once an acute reasoner and an enhance to devotee, he carried out his thoughts and emotions with a determination of purpose

worthy of being mentioned with the mightiest,—
even with that mighty will already preparing, at
the close of Wesley's life, to show itself to France
in the young officer from Corsica.

"It cost him little to say that least and hardest
of words,—that countersign to the gate of virtue,—
'No.' He could readily resist the entreaties of
father and brother. He was proof against the irritations of the fireaide, and swerved not a jot from
his course to propitiate the peculiar companion,
who, it was more than whispered, enabled him to
sympathize with Job the patriarch, and Socrates
the Sage. He carried out his plans without regard
to opposition on the part of others, or to the sacrifice
of his own time or ease. As an instance of disposition, he coolly ascertained, by experiment, how
much sleep would do for him, and the result be
came the rule of his subsequent life. Not a few
of our readers, doubtless, from remembrance of
many vain attempts to form the habit of early rising, will be ready to say that the man who could
do this need not fear difficulty in any quarter.

"Wesley's sharp mind and determined will remind us often of old Wickliffe, although that father
of the Reformation distanced him far as an indereaders. Protestant and Scrioturalist. Wesley was

of the Reformation distanced him far as an independent Protestant and Scripturalist. Wesley was pendent Protestant and Scripturalist. We sley was a rigid disciplinarian, and came near being a sad formalist. That he was tyrannical, we see no proof. His great power came to him from the necessity of his position. We cannot say that the soctarian sceptre was as disagreeable to him as it would have been to many of his cotemporaries, although we can name none who would have borne it with greater mildness and self-denial. Benevoleat, just, persevering, courageous, indomitable, he stands, beyond question, first in achievement among the Christian men of his country.

"Such was the man. From the man came the method. It was part and parcel of himself,—the

Christian men of his country.

"Such was the man. From the man came the method. It was part and parcel of himself,—the method of doctrine and of discipline. The doctrine came from his clear head and religious experience, in connection with his study of the Bible in irself and its interpreters. His creed pointed to immediate effect. The Christian life, according to him, begins at once in repentance and faith. Thus the need of immediate salvation must be urged, and men exhorted to lay hold of acceptance at once.—Thus begun, the Christian life continues in peace-ul assurance progressively to perfect love. Heigien being thus progressive, and man being gifted with ability to sevance or retreat, hence the need of a system of instruction and discipline that shall have constant watch over the converts. Accordingly, if the readiness with which present salvation through faith was offered to the listening thousands savored too much of enthusiasm, the fear of their abuse of the doctrine ceased the moment the ably adjusted mode of discipline appeared, by which the convert was led on, by patient steps, from his new raptures to maturer knowledge and more sober piety.

"The force with which Wesley insisted upon

which the convert was led on, by patient steps, from his new raptures to maturer knowledge and more sober plety.

"The force with which Wesley insisted upon the doctrine of free agency, in opposition to Calvinism,—his statement, that every mancan lay hold of salvation for himself, and afterward lose his hold by negligence,—gave him great power in appealing to men to repent and believe, and strive to continue in well-doing when once upon the right ground. The cheerful, affectionate temper of his faith, the hope and love expressed in the hymns and general devotions of the Methodist worship, gave the cause of which he was the leader great popularity in an age of heavy formalism. He owed much to his brother Charles, his constant helper,—less resolute than himself, indeed, in action, and sometimes weary of innovation, but far his superior in poetical gifts. To Charles Wesley Christendom owes a lasting monument, as one of her most gifted psalmists, uniting, as he does, the great excellences of a writer of hymns,—fervor, point, simplicity, and dignity.

"Measured by the classic standards, Wesley was by no means a great preacher. His sermons show little genius, but great coherence, good sense, practical knowledge and force. Some of them are very remarkable for wirldly wisdom in connection with Christian aim. All of them show the same single purpose,—to win men to Christ, and keep them there. They are, by universal consent, greatly superior to Whitefield's, yet they do not in the printed form, exhibit sufficient power to enable us to understand their singular effect. The power was in the man. The spirit that was in him struck fire from the simplest words.

"As a theologian, he was learned, lucid, and forcible, although by no means the first in this department in his denomination. The superiority of Fletcher, in point of depth, is, we believe, generally admitted. If—as he himself would have deemed it no slander to call him—he were the Montanus of the movement, determined and fervent, like that bold Phrygian, Fletcher was

"As a disciplinarian, he was very strict: yet he imposed upon others fewer burdens, by far, than he assumed himself. A stickler for due subordination, he abhorred slavery, and cried out against it at a time when it was an heroic thing so to do—Partial to Episcopacy, he detested its too frequent formalism, regarded Bishops, not as a distinct order by themselves, but simply as superintending Presbyters, and had no faith in the doctrine of the Apostolic succession as held by Churchmen. His method of discipline, reaching, as it did, from the small bands of a few persons up to the General Conference, was characteristic of himself. He was a parseon of systematic order. When, a boy at school, he ran every morning thrice round the garden for exercise, he showed a trait that marked his whole life. His day was divided with a preschool, he ran every months at a state at that marked den for exercise, he showed a trait that marked his whole life. His day was divided with a precision that is amazing. He would not yield a jot from his plans, even to keep friendship with Whiteleld, or to enjoy the society of Dr. Johnson. He thus, by his rigid method, accomplished a vast amount of work, and lived ten lives in one. As he had be histely for thers. The ruled himself, so he legislated for others. The Methodist system illustrates the man, and an ac-quaintance with its workings is the best key to his character. Many of its features we must rehis character. Many of its features we must regard as too dictatorial for our Protestant freedom, and far from being an improvement oven upon the hierarchy which it displaced. But under his adjusted and balanced. We cannot but say.—Honor to the man who in himself exsited so rigid a method with so carnest a soul, and combined in his policy such elements of order and freedom, control and aspiration!"

A work of fiction from the pen which has so well described some of the choicest fields of literary history cannot fail of receiving a kindly welcome although the eminence of the author might not shield it from the impartiality of criticism. In the present case, however, the accomplished Talvi will have no cause to regret her incursion into a new province of intellectual activity. Her work is one of the most highly finished, artistic, and truthful novels that have been issued for a long time from the American press. It owes its interest to no glaring violations of probability, no fantastic and exeggerated development of feeling, and no diabolistic machinery for the accomplishment of the plot, but to its fainbful delineation of character, and the exquisite feminine insight with which it reveals the play of conflicting passions. In a considerable por tion of the story, the scene is laid on the Russian frontier, and enables the author to make use of the abundant resources for a work of this kind, which must have accomulated during a personal residence in that country. She avails herself of these with freedom, and with excellent effect, as they serve to give an impression of real life to what might otherwise have seemed an airy picture of sentiment and magination. The historical aliusions in which she indulges, form an admirable back ground for the strong selief in which she presents her prominent haracters, and often, in fact, produce the feeling that you are reading a narrative of actual events rather than a production of the fancy. This is, in deed, a striking proof of the success of the story as a fictitious composition, and leaves no room to doubt the genuine ability of Talvi as an original artist, as well as a diligent gleaner in distant fields

WALKER'S ORATION before the Pai Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge is on "The Reform Spirit of the Day." It presents some wholesome ethics in favor of moderation, wisely eautions the erratic savans of Harvard against excess and extravagance, and earnestly maintains the common sense view of the subject. In his passion for common-sense, however, the orator does not quite stear clear from common-place. His gravity is all that became the occasion, and with a slight increase would have been regarded as expessive for a holl-

ton : James Munros & Co)

WHIPPLE'S ORATION at Boston, on the Fourth of July, is a bold and vigorous performance and even succeeds, by a few felicitous, wtistle touches, in placing the character of Washington in an original light. It displays the same breadth of comprehension and acuteness of insight, with the remarkable affluence of expression, which have given Mr. Whipple the acknowledged rank of one the best critical writers in our language. (New York : Sold by Burgess & Stringer.)

We have received from C. 8 Francis & Co. THE LONDON ART JOURNAL," for July, with \$10 engravings, "The Windmill," and "The Dace," from pictures in the Vernon Gallery, "Bre liet. ening to the Voice," from the statue in marble by Bailey, "Evangeline," illustrating a scene in Long-fellow's poem, and the "Farm Yard;" "The JOURNAL OF DESIGNS AND MANUFACTURES," for July : and "CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL" for June, a work which never fails to contain a store of valuable matter.

B" "SHARSPERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS," No. 20. containing the Second Part of King Henry the Fourth, with an admirable engraving of Lady Northumberland, is published by Phillips, Samp son & Co. Boston, and sold by Dewitt & Daves port, New-York.

GENERALNOTICES.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Pat-

Dr. Shew's Water-Cure Institution, on

Tebanen Springs Water-Cure Establishment is now in its sixth year of successful operation. For information address jys lm N. BEDORTHA, M. D. IF Prince & Co.'s Melodeous for sale at factory prices at BADGER'S Fluts Manufactory, O'Rielly's Telegraph Building, 181 Broadway.

50. Orange Mountain Water Cure," a So, Orange, N. J. one hours ride by relired from the Ony. The establishment has private baths attached to the patients' rooms. Address Dr. MEEKER, S. Orange, N. J. for terms. TP Dr. T. L. Nichols, and Sira. Gove Nichols Water-Cure House, 87 West Twenty second at near Sirah venue. Consultations from 10 to 2. Fatients received for loard or day treatment, or visited at their residences. 1y17 1m*

Fig. H. Jones Hewitt having become associated with Angell & Engel, the Printing business in all intranches will be carried on under the firm of Angell Engel & Special attention given to works in Foreign Langages. The continued patronage of our friends and the public generally is solicited.

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Wig Factory is at 4 Wall-st, where at all times can be
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tute. Copy the address.

my15 MWAPU O'Kielly's Telegraph Lines, connects with all sections of the United States. General office, it Broadway. Open from 6 in the morning till 11 at night-Visitors in New York who are accusiomed to transcrib trainess with the O'Rielly Lines in any section of a U-sited States, will find it their interest to leave that the patches at this otice, to insure prompt and correct transmission.

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WANTED—100 Agents, immediately, to sell the "Link Achievements and Death of Fresident Z. Taylor," Instructed with 15 engravings, just published. Also, a reliety of other popular works. As great indocements are offered, and as large wages can be made, as at any other similar establishment. Call or address, post paid, "The American Fargely Publication Establishment." 13 Names at N. Y. up stairs

WANTED—Bittations for a number of excellent and children, recently arrived, free from city and associations, and willing to work for moderate a Application to be made at the officers of General and Emilgration, in the Park. No charges.

WANTED—A poung man in a lawyer's office preferred who desires to pursue the profession. swer, in handwriting of applicant, stating residence, 2,278 Lower Post Office. WANTED—A tidy boy, about 14 years of age, to rus
rents Inquire at 94 Fulion-at between 9 and 12 o'clock.
jv 26 31.

AN ENGLISH CENTLEMAN, recently arrived, wishes for a mercantile or other appointment; he is a good accountant and correspondent speaks french, and is writing to make himself generally useful, being ready is perform any duties, however arduous, for fair recumerable. References of the highest respectability. Address M.P. 6, this effice.

BOARDING. DOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH, One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and breakfast and tea in a private family, 56 First-st on minute's walk from the Feck slip Ferry. Boat roos every five minutes. Location very desirable; house faces in water, commanding a fine view of Brooklyn, New York, East River, &c. &c.

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BOARD WANTED—In the Seventh Ward, in a priby rate family, by a gentleman and his wife, an unfurnish
ed room with painties abjoining, on the 2s floor preferred.
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A FRENCH PAMILY living at Yorkville in a large and handsome house, surrounded by a garden, and her ing the privilege of a large park, near the railroid and sevenient to the omnibuses, would receive a few baselons very moderate rates. Inquire at the Omnibus Office, You like the Committee of the A GENTLEDIAN and his wife, and a few single gentled door west of Eighth av. Floaman rooms in second floor with use of bath room; a very pleasant and heating location.

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Bers et Breakfast Dinner, Tex and Supper, at all house
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son, passengers arrive at the Springs at 5¢ o'clock to in
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